

SOUTHERN STANDARD.

VOLUME II.

COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

NUMBER 12.

The Southern Standard

IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHAPMAN & SMITH,
At three dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion (ten lines or less) \$1.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the copy furnished, or it will be published until forbidden and charged as above.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, April 13, 1852.

For the Southern Standard.

A Tempest in a Tea-Pot.

MR. EDITOR: May I hope through your valuable journal to ascertain the present condition of things in our beloved Mississippi? Are we in or out of the Union? Is the threatened secession to be peaceable, as well as prompt? Is the Bull Mountain and Bear Creek hill Country still in commotion? Is the crater of the young Vesuvius which was discovered on the 6th of March at Jacinto, still throwing forth smoke and ashes? Or has Parson (so help me God) Foote sent up a wet blanket from Jackson to place over the mouth of the burning gulf? A hope is indulged that you can satisfy our community on these startling questions, as the good people of this region love the State, and are disposed to respect the action of its Legislature, (notwithstanding we have been accused of being a little lukewarm in our attachments for our land stealing Yankee brethren) we are not a little surprised and mortified to find our Union-loving friends of Foote's banner county, (old Tishomingo) about to kick out of the traces, and establish a separate Rail-road Republic. The calamity does not stop even there, but is greatly magnified by a coalition with that disorganizing State, South Carolina, in this Rail-road secession. What must be the mental agony of Foote, Freeman, Free-soil & Co., when the solemn fact is known to them that the Union "is no more?"—What has caused Tishomingo so suddenly to fall in love with Charleston, as to be placed in immediate juxtaposition with that City, at the cost of the unity of the State government? "O, Consistency," thou art a jewel.

But who are the prominent actors in this grand (whiskey insurrection) movement? And what is the intolerable oppression that calls for such an excitement. We may premise in answer to the first question, that the loyal county of Tishomingo furnished the first martyr in the cause of the glorious Union, in the person of the President of the Convention, besides we had the evidence of the wonderful responsibility which rested on the banner County, in the person of a certain B. N. Kinyon, (another delegate,) who actually sunk under the onus of his country's cause in the House of Representatives, during the session of the Submission Convention of November last, by fainting and falling into the arms of the bull headed Butler of Monroe—*Par Mobile Fratrum*. And yet we find that same B. N. Kinyon presenting a series of resolutions to a large meeting of the citizens of Tishomingo Co., authorizing the County Police to assess taxes to support an organized resistance to the State Government—calling on the members of the Legislature to withdraw from the participation in legislation, and what is still sicker, requiring the Tax Collector, who is an officer of the State, to throw off all allegiance to the State, disregard his oath, and withhold the State Taxes, for the benefit of the new Republic of Tish. And last, though not least, proceeded to appoint two Delegates to a Southern Rail-road Congress, as their resolutions say, "in behalf," of the citizens of the county. Terrible splutter! Montes Paritaurit!

But what has given rise to these extraordinary proceedings, which we are told but two men could be found bold enough to vote against. Simply as they state themselves, because the Legislature (a submission house at that) thinks that Marshall and Tippah, two large and populous counties, should have some of the benefits of the Rail-road which Tishomingo says will be ten miles farther, and will cost the enormous sum of \$195,000 more; and will all be drawn (as I suppose) out of the pockets of such capitalists as old Joe Lenke and little Parson Muse. And yet these same gentlemen can stand coolly by, and behold the peculation and speculation by the present administration and congress of free-soilers, while the only emotion produced in their bosoms is to be discovered by raising their pious hands, and rolling back their devotional eyes, and cry out—"Glorious Union." This is county consistency with a vengeance.

CIVIS.

Rail-road Meeting in Tishomingo.

Agreeable to notice published, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Tishomingo county, assembled at the Court-house on Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; when on motion, James B. Stafford was elected President, James M. Patrick, Secretary.

After the meeting was called to order, its objects were appropriately explained by the President.—B. N. Kinyon, Esq., then offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That in view of the facts that the Memphis and Charleston Rail-road has been located through Tishomingo county, and a portion of Tippah, to the distance of some seventy or eighty miles in the territory of this State, as the shortest, cheapest and most practicable route for the construction of said road, and that the Legislature now in session has been respectfully requested, urged, and supplicated to grant the right of way for said road when located, which is has refused

to do or to permit said road to be constructed in the State at all, unless it be constructed through Holly Springs, at an increase of distance of 10 miles and cost of \$195,129 06, or by complying with conditions to promote to an extreme degree the interest of Ripley and Holly Springs sections, thus making all other interests to be promoted by the construction of the road subservient to those sectional interests, and not be had at all unless those sectional interests are promoted in the manner dictated. The county of Tishomingo cannot but look upon such sectional control with alarm for the equality in the State and the rights of her citizens under the compact of government.

Resolved, That one section of a State has not the right to prevent another section from being benefited unless the one shall be benefited in an equal or superior degree to the other, when the benefit to the other does no injury to the one, nor has the Legislature of the State the right to discriminate.

Resolved, That the county of Tishomingo will not submit to such sectional, unjust and unconstitutional control, and that her Senator and Representatives in the Legislature when they become satisfied that such is the settled policy of the State in regard to their county or section, or any other section are hereby requested and instructed to resign their seats in that body and return back to their constituents.

Resolved, That the Memphis and Charleston Rail-road Company are hereby most respectfully requested to construct their road through this county, and that the Stockholders as well as other citizens of the same, will facilitate the work by all legitimate means in their power, and in case any unjust and unconstitutional legislation on the part of the State to hinder the building said road through the county be attempted to be enforced within her borders, such attempt will be considered a gross and grievous wrong, and will be resisted and repelled.

Resolved, That if such attempt be made, the Board of Police are requested thereupon to appropriate means out of the taxes of the county to defray the expenses of repelling such attempt in a civil and peaceable way if it can be done, and by force when such is the only alternative left.

Resolved, That if such attempt or attempts be made and persisted in on the part of the State, that the officers charged with the duty of collecting the State tax from the county and paying the same into the Treasury of the State, be required to withhold the same from the said State Treasury and to pay the same into the Treasury of the county to be used in repelling such attempt.

Resolved, That the Board of Police at its next session are hereby requested to pass a resolution to be entered on the minutes of said court inviting said Company to construct their road through Tishomingo county, and that it will facilitate the enterprise by all the constitutional and legal means in its power, and that a copy of said resolutions attested by the Clerk of said Court under the seal of the same be forwarded to the President and Directors of said Company.

Resolved, That all newspapers friendly to the enterprise are hereby requested to give publication to the foregoing resolutions.

After the reading of the resolutions were concluded, Mr. Kinyon advocated their adoption at considerable length, and was opposed as to portions of the 4th, 5th, and 6th, by R. C. Rives, Esq., and Wm. Walker, and was supported by A. B. Dilworth, Esq.

An attempt was made to refer the subject to a committee of fifteen to report at a future day, and after the animated discussion was concluded, the question upon the adoption of the resolutions was taken upon each separately and they were adopted by acclamation except the 5th and 6th, which received two negatives each.

A. B. Dilworth and Lewis A. Ragsdale were appointed delegates to attend the next meeting of the President and Directors of said Company on behalf of the citizens of this county.

C. D. Key was appointed to obtain by contribution a sum of money sufficient to defray the necessary expense of said delegates in attending the meeting aforesaid.

It was ordered by the meeting that the remarks made by Mr. Kinyon, committed to paper, in support of said resolutions be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

It was further ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and be published in the North Mississippi Union, and that other papers friendly to the enterprise are requested to published the same.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES B. STAFFORD, Pres't.

J. M. PATRICK, Sec'y.

A FOUNDLING.—We make a track now and then in the footsteps of our pious and refined northern friends. For a variety, a foundling has been seen in our city—a veritable live baby abandoned by its unnatural mother. Some two weeks since a young woman, calling herself Mrs. Jones, applied at a house on Spring Hill Road for a room and board, stating that she was from the country and would soon be joined by her husband, who had been unavoidably detained on the road. She was in a delicate situation herself and could not remain with him, and was kindly brought to town by a friend. Under the circumstances she was received into the house and had every attention bestowed upon her. Within a few days she gave birth to a fine daughter. On the third morning thereafter, a servant went into the room to announce breakfast. But the beautiful Mrs. Jones was not there. She had vanished, and not a syllable had been heard of her since. About 4 o'clock on Friday morning a child, answering the description of Mrs. Jones' was found in the doorway of the Eutaw Exchange, Dauphin street.

Mobile Tribune, 14th inst.

Dreadful Calamity—Explosion of the Steamer Glencoe.

St. Louis, April 5. The steamer Glencoe arrived from below last Saturday evening, with a large load of emigrants and 200 cabin passengers on board, and immediately after landing, both her boilers burst, causing an explosion that shook the city like an earthquake. Immediately afterwards she caught fire, and drifted down the levee, setting fire to a number of steamboats as she floated by. None of the steamers, however, were lost.

The Glencoe is completely torn to pieces.—The number of lives lost it is impossible to say, but dead and dying bodies were lying all over the levee, arms, legs, and other pieces of flesh and mutilated fragments of human bodies.

The steamer "Alec Scott" was somewhat damaged. The Martha Jewett was saved by getting up steam and starting out. She took fire while some 500 passengers were on board. Some jumped overboard and were drowned.

H. C. Wallace killed John R. Mitchell a few days since, in the town of Grenada, for having clandestinely married his daughter. Wallace surrendered himself up, and the Magistrate refused to grant him bail.

Loswood, March 20, 1852.

To the Editor of the Vicksburg Whig:

MY DEAR SIR—My very humble views, as a member of the national Whig party, have been so often inquired about in different portions of this State, and I have had so many kind and flattering letters from many of my friends, whose partiality has induced them to invest me with much more of merit and importance than I deserve, and who desire to know my position in regard to the question of the next Presidency, that I have concluded to address you these few lines, and declare openly and frankly my whole position. We have no Whig paper in our town, or I would not trouble you; and although the Whig press is ably represented in the State, notwithstanding the late confusion and attempted fusion of parties, I choose to trouble you on this subject, and I believe that your paper will ever be remembered from the masthead of such veteran papers as yours, or the Natchez Courier, (conducted by the gifted Hillyer,) or the Yazoo Whig, (conducted by the talented rect of as true a Whig as ever answered that high call of Henry Clay,) or the Aberdeen Independent, or the Chickasaw Banner, or the Holly Springs Gazette—all of which are guided by hands, able and strong, and firm in the advancement of genuine Whig principles. Some have faltered in the ranks, it is true; but I believe they have acted sincerely. The Whig party in Mississippi will be most likely sheared, in the coming contest, of many of its brightest and valued ornaments, but it will as likely be strengthened by accessions equally as bright and valued from the opposite party. The Whig party was never allied with abstract, sectional notions of secession, and of course gentlemen who entertain those views, which they miscall State Rights, will join themselves with the body of their old opponents in this State, who believe with them. On the contrary, neither has the national Democratic party ever countenanced such tenets; and it is my belief that unless the Baltimore Convention shall expressly repudiate those tenets, that many of the genuine Democrats of this State will suspect that "something is rotten in the State of Denmark." The Democratic State Rights party, led on by the noble and illustrious Davis, still adheres to the platform on which was fought the late political battles in this State. In fact, such men as Davis never lower their colors; and his late able speech before the Convention which met in Jackson on the 8th of January, shows that he is true to his ancient political principles. The Union Democracy, with the patriotic Foote at its head, cannot and will not be allied with the June platform of the State Rights party. The only ground on which they can consistently co-operate, in my opinion, will be that the Baltimore Convention shall be silent, non-committal, on the subject of the Compromise and Secession; and this would be consistent on the part of the Union Democrats only in the event that the Philadelphia Whig Convention shall pursue the same course.

Now let us reason this question, and offer some speculations as to its probable disposition. We will then find so-e ground on which to base a conjecture as to the future position of parties in this State. During the past year, no opinion has been more generally promulgated than that Northern Democrats were more reliable for the South than the Northern Whigs. I never, for an instant, shared or assented to that opinion, because I thought I knew better. I had just returned from the North, and had not been idle in the endeavor to find out if such was really the case. Taking the Compromise as the test of soundness, as all Union men do, and I have never doubted that the Whig party North, would be found to be the most worthy of our confidence. I ventured to predict, on more than one public occasion, that, in the assembling of Congress, this test would be put to a fair trial, and that while, in deference alone to the State Rights Democrats of this State, of Alabama, and South Carolina, the Democratic party would waive a recognition of the Compromise, the friends of the Administration would inevitably adopt directly such recognition. I felt the more certain of such result when I found that the Union majority of this State was so reduced from September to November, and when, mainly in consequence of a system of odious and persecution almost unprecedented, the majority of Gen. Foote was reduced to the meagre amount of some 1000 votes. I did not believe then, and I believe still less now, that the cause of Col. Davis should be measured by his vote, or that his popularity had been increased in consequence of Gen. Quitman's withdrawal. But I felt assured that the nation would so judge, and that Gen. Foote would, most unjustly be a sufferer in the cause he had so nobly upheld.

Consequently, I looked to see whether his cause would be endorsed by the Democratic reservation. The cause of the Democratic reservation, I thought, and the caucus not only waited, but, as I think, expressly repudiated the Compromise test. It has been generally regarded as a repudiation, and the ever zealous and spirited editors of the Mississippiian emphatically claim that the caucus in Washington endorsed the suggestions of that journal. No Union Democrat in Congress has yet denied such construction, so far as I know; and until this is done effectually, I must believe that a repudiation was intended, in order to meet the views of Buchanan's friends, and to conciliate the State Rights Democrats and Whigs of those States I have already named, in which they form a very large aggregate majority. This was the first act in illustration of the soundness of this national Democracy on the Compromise question.

But let us look further. This act of the House caucus does not seem to have met the approval of Gen. Foote, at least. He was, I solemnly believe, in earnest on these questions. He thinks, and I agree with him, that the South came off conqueror from the Compromise struggle in Congress. He doubtless was mortified that the Democratic caucus should, by its course, have so disappointed public opinion at the South. He therefore determines on, at least, a manly and candid course. The South and the nation had decided to acquiesce in the policy of the Compromise bills. That decision had not been recognized or recorded in the great representative body of the nation. He offered to the Senate what has been called his "naïveté resolution." I do not agree with those who condemn this act of his as imprudent or unnecessary. I regard it as being both prudent and necessary. The offer of that resolution raised its author higher in my estimation than all other acts of his late public life. He merely asked that his country should be secured by a recognition and formal registration of the national verdict just pronounced. If all agreed sincerely that the question was settled, where the harm of so declaring, and what place proper as the hall of the nation's Congress? It was a test that struck to sincerity. It was opposed alike by secessionists and abolitionists, because its passage would forever strike them down, and forever hush their dangerous agitations.—The seal of Congress could not be questioned, and the people, looking at that seal, would no longer have countenanced resistance to the advice and spirit which it conveyed. It was received coldly by even Union Democrats—another evidence that

some have been quite precocious in their estimation of the Baltimore Convention. Douglas makes his great explanatory speech, but fails to explain why, being a Union man, he does not heartily support Gen. Foote's resolution. Even Gen. Cass lends him meagre support, judging by his printed speeches. His course seems to say, "I will vote for your resolution if it comes to a vote, but I would rather not, and would not have advised its offer." Now I do not quarrel with either of these distinguished Senators, nor impeach their motive; but as Union Democrats, and as good Compromise men, admitting that there was no harm likely to attend its passage, their course looks suspicious in a political view, and tells me that they are careless about making the Compromise a test before the Baltimore Convention.

We will now turn to view the other side of the picture, and see if facts will sustain those Union Whigs, who so prematurely denounced and so unjustly pre-judged their long tried party friends at the North, at the same that they express such confidence in their adversaries. In the first place, let me ask who has sent to Congress more abolition Senators, the Whigs of the North or the Democrats of the North? The Whigs sent Mr. Seward in an evil hour, but he stands alone as an avowed Whig abolitionist. But it was the Democratic party which favored the Senate Chamber with Hale, and Chase, and Sumner, all avowed abolitionists. But on the same night that the House Democratic caucus met, it is known that the Whigs of the House also held a meeting—ready and anxious to approve it. This is enough to identify the friends of the Whig administration with the final resolution of Gen. Foote, and to show plainly that while the Democratic party has faltered and flinched, the Whig party has stood firm in the support of the Compromise policy.

As a Whig, I am proud that these facts exonerate the Whigs of the North from the unjust and unfounded charge, that they were less reliable for the South than the Northern Democrats. They have, thus far at least a decided advantage over our adversaries; and time will, in my own opinion, fully prove that they are the true national and reliable party, suited to all sections, and best fitted to control the destinies of a country which owes its greatness, and its salvation, on at least two memorable occasions, to the wisdom and catholicity of its principles and its men.

There are now six distinguished Americans who are prominent in the eye of the nation, as candidates for the Presidency. Buchanan, Butler, and Douglas, represent the Democratic party. Mr. Fillmore, Webster, and Scott represent the Whig party. At this time, it would seem that a nomination at Baltimore will rest between Butler and Buchanan. At Philadelphia the contest will likely be between Fillmore and Scott. Take the relative position of these men, on the merits of their individual positions, and apart from future Convention platforms, and where ought Mississippi Whigs to stand? It may be said that abolition Whigs are ardent in support of Gen. Scott. I answer that abolition Democrats are more than equally ardent in support of Gen. Butler. Besides, the secession Democrats generally avow their unwillingness to support the last. There is not a single secession Whig who has said he will vote for the former. Both are uncommitted on the Compromise; and taking into consideration the fact that Scott has the very large claim to be ranked as a great soldier, while Butler has the very smallest among all our military aspirants, and I think Southern Whigs have very little to gain by becoming Baltimore Democrats in this instance.

As between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan I cannot believe that the Whigs of Mississippi would hesitate as to a choice. Mr. Fillmore, by his official position and patriotic messages, has become the head and front of the compromise champions, and has declared that the fate of his administration shall be mainly staked on the policy of the compromise bills. He has filled his Cabinet with a majority of Southern men who are large slaveholders, and placed at its head the most able, national and conservative of all Northern statesmen. He has devoted his public life, and in by gone years, sacrificed his private interests for the promotion of the Whig party, and owes his elevation mainly to the firmness and loyalty of Southern Whigs. On the contrary, Mr. Buchanan was not an original compromise man, and now only regards it as a finality, as do the Democratic State Rights party of Mississippi, because the American people have declared and decided that it shall be so regarded. He has no claims, either as a man or a politician, on the Whig party. He was the man whose name Gen. Jackson gave up as the authority for that baseless and slanderous charge of bargain and intrigue, which forever decried the prospects of Henry Clay for the Presidency. Such a man should not be allowed to compete with Millard Fillmore for the first of American offices; and the Whig party of this nation will never support him, but in the extremest of cases. That extremity will not likely arise. Webster and Douglas are both in favor of the compromise. The first has been its unflinching advocate from the beginning. The last seems to have taken two especial pains not to put himself *rectus in curia* until after the nation had received and sanctioned the bills as a final act of acquiescence. I have serious doubts whether Mr. Douglas would have made his late explanatory speech if the nation had rendered a contrary verdict on the compromise bills. At all events, he has never been eminent as a statesman, though always respectable. No political reader can say that he has ever been enlightened by any effort of Mr. Douglas. The dullest, dryest hack can make a good speech in Congress at the eleventh hour, and after such men as Clay, Cass, Webster, Dickinson, or Butler, or Benton have spoken. Mr. Webster stands pre-eminent, at the present time, as a statesman, and I am not aware that any Northern politician has any advantage over him, on the Southern question. Few stand as well, and none, in my opinion, are safer for the whole country. He speaks always, "not as a Massachusetts Senator," but as an "American Senator." I must frankly say, that for one, I could not pause to choose between Daniel Webster and Stephen Douglas, but should give my warmest, firmest, strongest support to the former.

This closes the list of prominent candidates for a nomination for the Presidency, and so far as isolated, individual merit is concerned, no one can

fail to perceive that I, for one, shall prefer a Whig candidate. There are some other aspects or phases in which this subject is to be viewed, and I shall now briefly present them.

If the Baltimore convention shall after its assembling, pass a resolution shaped on the model of that presented by Governor Foote to the United States Senate, and should the Whig convention reject a similar resolution, then only can Mississippi Whigs consistently support the Baltimore nominees. It is not likely that either of these suppositions will be fulfilled. If it be at all true that coming events cast their shadows before, I think I have cited facts amply sufficient to show that the Democratic party will not, in national convention, stand the compromise test. I think, from present appearances, that the Whig convention will adopt it. The position of Fillmore and Webster will drive them to its adoption, even though Gen. Scott shall be the nominee. If such shall, happily, be the case, I regard it as certain that the Whig candidate, thus planted on substantial constitutional principles in accordance with an adjustment which is almost universally approved, will be elected triumphantly. But suppose neither convention shall expressly endorse the compromise bills? Will it still be asserted that the Baltimore nominees should be supported by the Southern Whigs? I know one certainly, and I think I know many, who would scorn to follow such advice, and thus ingloriously surrender. In fine, if two good compromise men are or shall be the opposing candidates for the Presidency, I shall surely prefer the Whig candidate.

If two men can be presented, or shall be presented by the two conventions I see no reason why our party should discard the Whig for the Democratic candidate. If Gen. Scott and Gen. Butler shall be offered upon their individual merits, independent of party considerations, I shall most certainly lend my hearty support to Gen. Scott, as being the most gifted, most renowned, and most reliable of the two. But I am for Fillmore or Webster against the whole list; and I believe that if both conventions shall wave the compromise test and bring out muzzled candidates, that a third ticket will be formed which will sweep the course. The people will suspect that political jugglery, more than patriotic impulse, controlled the convention nominations, in the event alluded to; they will suspect that selfish partyism and not principle was at the bottom of the arrangement; and the third party, formed directly by the people, will again march to victory under the reversed and sacred banner of the constitution and union.

But I believe that southern Whigs and especially the Whigs of Mississippi should be represented in the Philadelphia convention. I believe that we might, in such event, control the action of that convention, and secure Mr. Fillmore's nomination, or Mr. Webster's, at least, who is our second choice over all northern men. Nobody fears Mr. Fillmore for the south, and many of us have now equally as much confidence in Daniel Webster. I will judge and defend him by his speeches and his acts, and believing myself to be well fortified, should not dread to meet the issue with his adversaries. At all events it is my hope that Mississippi Whigs will be watchful, and not allow themselves, unwarily, to be sold to the Egyptians.

I am confident that the sentiments I have here expressed, meet the views of the Whig party in this section of the country, and a large correspondence induces the belief that the Whigs of the State will stand to their arms on the same platform. If they will view the subject calmly, I am persuaded that they will agree that no other course can be safely pursued or consistently advised.

With these few plainly uttered, but frank remarks, I subscribe myself your friend and servant,
JOSEPH B. COBB.

From the Southern Press.

Distribution of Property.

If a philosopher or a man of sense were asked what condition of society was the most prosperous, the most happy, the most powerful, the most free and the most healthy, he would probably answer, "that which contains the greatest number of land owners, or farmers or planters," provided their farms are large enough.

If we were called on to reconstruct like Lyeurgus, a system of society, we think we would divide the land into tracts of five hundred acres each, and give one to each head of a white family, until we had provided for about three-fourths of them, leaving the other fourth for commerce, manufactures, &c. Modern theoretic philanthropy would probably organize communities with a large boarding house, a factory, a church or lecture room, school-house, library, &c., and have the diet, clothing, pursuits, marriages, and education of all, regulated by a board of directors, elected by a numerical majority.

In the Northern accounts of slavery, it is usually stated that the wealth of the South is concentrated in the hands of a small number of slaveholders, and that there is a large class of poor white people almost as degraded, impoverished and miserable as the slaves.

We are indebted to the speech of Senator Dawson, of Georgia, for the following:

In Great Britain, the population in 1851, including Ireland and the Islands of the British seas, was 27,919,866; the number of landholders only about 80,000.

In the United States and territories, the free white population, by the last census, was 19,630,738. The number of landholders—the owners of farms—was 1,440,466. Add to this the number of freeholders as distinguished from farm-owners, being 330,997, and it would increase the number to 2,379,463, distributed as follows:

| States and Territories. | Population. | No. of landholders. |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Maine | 581,863 | 46,769 |
| New Hampshire | 317,489 | 29,230 |
| Vermont | 313,411 | 29,765 |
| Massachusetts | 985,704 | 34,235 |
| Rhode Island | 144,000 | 5,365 |
| Connecticut | 363,305 | 22,445 |
| New York | 3,049,457 | 170,621 |
| New Jersey | 466,240 | 23,905 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,258,463 | 127,577 |
| Ohio | 1,936,108 | 143,887 |
| Indiana | 977,628 | 93,896 |
| Illinois | 846,194 | 76,308 |
| Michigan | 395,097 | 34,069 |
| Wisconsin | 204,565 | 20,177 |
| Iowa | 191,879 | 14,855 |
| California | 163,200 | 108 |
| Delaware | 71,289 | 7,063 |
| Maryland | 418,590 | 21,680 |
| Virginia | 418,590 | 56,916 |
| North Carolina | 563,895 | 29,969 |
| South Carolina | 274,625 | 51,789 |
| Georgia | 324,438 | 41,664 |
| Alabama | 436,507 | 33,960 |
| Mississippi | 255,758 | 13,424 |
| Louisiana | 255,416 | 72,710 |
| Tennessee | 766,893 | 74,777 |
| Kentucky | 761,688 | 54,459 |
| Missouri | 502,077 | 17,758 |
| Arkansas | 182,063 | |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| Florida | 47,168 | 4,304 |
| Texas | 154,100 | 12,199 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 36,027 | 264 |
| Ter. of Minnesota | 6,038 | 150 |
| Ter. of N. Mexico | 61,630 | 3,750 |
| Ter. of Oregon | 13,987 | 1,164 |
| Ter. of Utah | 11,830 | 926 |

Total, 19,630,633 1,440,466

It thus appears that the States in which the number of slaves is the greatest in proportion to population, are precisely those in which the largest proportion exists, of landholders. South Carolina, whose slaves exceeds the number of whites, and who has been denounced as aristocratic, unthrifty, benighted, and impracticable, turns out to have the largest body of landholders, in proportion to white population, of any State in the Union. About one in nine of her whole white population is a landholder, that is about one-half of her white adult male population—while Massachusetts, the model Northern State, has only about one in twenty-seven. Virginia has almost twice as many landholders, in proportion to white population, as New York, and Kentucky a third more than Ohio. Mississippi, which, next to South Carolina, has the largest proportion of slaves, has also the largest proportion of landholders—has a larger proportion even than Indiana and Illinois. And, in fact, the odds are universally on the side of the slaveholding States.

Now this country exults with reason in the great enterprise which her increase in ships, factories, roads, and canals, indicates. But a much greater amount of enterprise is displayed in the prodigious number of farms and plantations we have conquered from the wilderness, the seeds of her greatness and prosperity in the soil, and every shower and sunshine minister to her growth and expansion. Hers is the language of the poet, as well as of philosophy and policy—
"For me, kind nature wakes her genial power,
Suckles each herb and spreads out every flower;
Annual for me the rose, the grape, renews
The juice-nectareous and the balmy dew."

The News FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We published a telegraph despatch a few days ago, stating that Rosas had been defeated. The papers yesterday brought the particulars of this defeat, which was produced by the allied forces of Brazil, under command of Gen. Urquiza. The battle was fought at Palermo, the country seat of Rosas, who, apprehending disaster, had taken the precaution to procure a refuge on board of an English war steamer for himself and his daughter. The loss on both sides is stated at four thousand.

The daughter of Gen. Rosas, mentioned above, is said to be a very remarkable woman. She has managed the affairs of the Argentine Confederation for a long time, softening the roughness and cruelty of her father's acts, wherever an opportunity enabled her to do so. A recent private letter from Buenos Ayres thus speaks of her:

"There is some redeeming, purifying spirit about him—his daughter, Matilda Rosas, a noble, graceful, accomplished, splendid woman. She alone can exercise any influence over the savage ferocity of the father—if a good be done by the government, her hand and heart is there; if a life is spared, it is only by her interposition; and, if rumor be true, she has exposed herself to blows, and even death, to save others. The admiration, the homage, the universal deference paid her, even by the bitterest enemies of the father, will be enough to stamp her as no common woman: She receives the legislative bodies, foreign ministers; and almost, if not entirely, the whole diplomacy goes through her hand. She has her clerks and her secretaries, and all foreign agents negotiate with her. The co-ordinate branches, if they, mere cyphers, can be so called, once or twice a year go out in a body of two or three hundred to pay their respects to her. It is universally conceded that if her equal be living she can have no superior."

MAGNIFICENT STEAMBOAT.—The Louisville Courier gives an elaborate account of the new steamboat Eclipse, which is said to be, by all odds, the most beautiful that ever floated on the Mississippi. Her main cabin is three hundred feet in length. The entire length of the boat is three hundred and sixty-three feet. The carpet in the cabin is rich tapestry and velvet. Says the Courier:

"The architectural style of the cabin (and the same prevails throughout the entire boat) consists of a beautiful and elegant blending of the Gothic and Norman school: the ceiling being divided into diamonds and half diamonds, by Gothic arches, cutting each other diagonally, and forming a point in the centre, with pendant acorns, entwined with oak leaves of rich gilt, thus presenting the beautiful appearance of two vast arched colonades or corridors, which the extreme length of the cabin and the beauty of its finish affords a truly gorgeous perspective. The skylight of the cabin is large, and above the ordinary height in steamboats, being of the gothic order and filled with beautiful stained glass of rich device and figure."

The whole furniture and finish are in harmony with this beautiful work.

The entire cost of the boat was \$125,000, and her regular crew, officers and men, numbers one hundred and twenty-one persons.

THE CAPTURE OF LOPEZ REWARDED.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Havana, laden with honors. The Queen gave him \$6,000, and made him a captain in the rural militia with a salary of \$110 a month; ten negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the government; and while in Spain, he was permitted the favor of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little princess. He can neither read nor write.

The following is from the Southern Star, published at Jackson, Miss.

INFORMATION AGAINST KOSUTH.—During Kosuth's visit to this city, a distinguished citizen of an adjoining county made an affidavit charging him with violating the neutrality act of 1818. In his efforts to obtain the material of war to be used against a government with which we are at peace, and demanded from the Commissioner of the U. S. Circuit and District Court, of this city, a warrant for his arrest, which was refused.